Was never better understood." Th' amphibious prince, wno slept content, Ne'er listening to her compliment At this expression raised his head, And, "Pray, who are you?" coolly said The little creature now renewed Her history and toils subdu's; He: zeal to see her cousin's face, The glory of her ancient race; But, looking nearer, found my lord Was fast asleep again -and snor'd.

MORAL Ne'er press upon a rich relation, Rais'd to the ranks of higher station; Or, if you will disturb your coz, Be happy that he does but doze.

MY CHILD. I cannot make him dead! His tair sunshiny head Is ever bounding round my study chair; Yet when my eyes, now dim With tears, I turn to him, The vision vanished-he is not therei I walk my parlor floor,

And through the open door I hear a footfall on the chamber stair; I'm sepping toward the hall To give the boy a call; And then beinink me that - he is not there! I thread the crowded street; A satchel'd lad I meet; With the same beaming eyes and colored hair

And as he's running t, Follow him with my -ye Scarcely believing that - he is not there I know his face is hid Under the coffin lid;

Closed are his eyes-cold his forehead lair; My hand that marble tell; O'er it in prayer I knelt, Yet my heart whispers that - he is not there! I cannot MARE him de di When passing by his bed, So long waiched over with parental care,

My spirit and my eye Seek it inquiringly,
Before the thought comes—that he is not there When at the cool, gray break Of day from sleep I wake, With my first bearning of the morning air

My soul goes up with joy

To him who gave my boy Then comes the sad thought that -he is not there When the day's caim close, Betore we seek repose, I'm with his mother, offering up our prayer,

What'er I may be saviso, I am, in spirit, praying For our boy's spirit, praying -he is not there! Not there? - Where, then, is he?

The form I used to see

Was but the RAIMENT that he used to wear The grave that now doth press Upon that cast off dress Is but his wardrobe locked -he is not there He lives!- in all the past

He lives!-nor to the last Of seeing him again will I despair : In dreams, I see him now; And on his abgel brow I see it written, "Thou shall see me theret" Yes we all live to God!

FATRER, thy chastening rod So help us, thine afflicie i ones, to bear, That in the spirit land Meeting at thy right hand, ' I will be our heaven to find that - he is there!

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was on Thursday last presented with a handsome sword, which was voted to him by the Legislature of his native Size as a testimonial by his fellowcitizens of their appreciation of his services in the late war with Mexico. The ceremony of presentation took place at Concord, in presence of the members of the Lord latter and a large assemblage of ladies and gen lemen. The sword was presented by Governor Dissincer, in a brief address, to which General Pierce made an appropriate reply.

In honor of the memory of Mr. Polk, the Common Council of New York city, has resolved, "That the flegs of the city, of vessels in port and the various public buildings, be displayed at half mast on Tuesday, 26 h instant that minute guns te ared from the Battery, under the direction of General Sanford, at sunrise and sunset of the same fav: that the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen be shrouded in black, and that the members of the Common Council wear crape upon the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Accounts from Sama Fe, via Corpus Christi, have been received at New Orleans:

Bent's Fort was besieged by five or six nundred Indians, but as it was well watered and provisioned, no feats were entritained for the inmates. Col. Washington had organized two or three companies of the Mexican citizens to make head against the Indians until he could be reinforced from pelow. There was a pressing want of troops in the Department.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE. The Lexington papers give full accounts of the recent examinations at Washington College. The address before the Literary Societies, by the Rev. B. M Smith of Staunton, is spoken of as an able effort. The subject was the value and importance of the study of the classics. The Commercement Exercises took place on

the 20th inst , at the Presbyterian Church, in the following o der: 1. Salutatory Oration, by Alexander Brown, of Wythe. 2. Cincinnati Oration, by Alex. L. Nelson, of

Augusta. 3 Chosophic Oration, by Edwin L Moore, of Jefferson. 4 Oration. Influence of American Institutions, by Samuel H Brown, of Kanawha.

5 Oration. Influence of the Fine Arts upon a Nation, by Isane N. Smith, of Kanawha.

6. Oranion. M not and Matter, by Junius M. Pishburn, of Augusta. 7. Oration. Landed Aristocracies, by Robert M. Waltace, of Penn-ylvania.

8. Oration. African Colonization, by Robert Watts, of Downpartick county, Ireland O. Valedictory Oration, by Chas. S. M. See, Randolph. Toe Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then

conterred upon the following young gentlemen by Dr. Jankin, the President of the College, after a nandsome Baccalaureate address: Alex S Brown, Alex L Nelson E L Moore, 8 H Brown, Iskac N Smuh, J M Fishburne, R M Wallace, Ro Watts, C S M See, B F Doswell, E D Pinney, W E Gillison, J vi Galwin, T D day. Hudson, J P Leach, W Life, G K Marriner, A Venable, N V Walkins and W P Wharton. The degree of "Master of Arts" was conferred on Charles A. Miller and Edward J. McCampbell, Esqrs., former graduates of the lustitution; degree of "Doctor of Laws" upon the

Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D. At tour o'clock, the Banner procured by the Ladies of Lexington, was presented in their name, by the Rev. J. N. Brown, to Mr. Isaac N. Smith, the representative of the "Temperance

The addresses of Mr. Brown and of Mr. Smith are spoken of in high terms.

FATHER MATHEW'S VISIT .- The Pittsourg Chronicle indulges in the following allusion to Father Mathew:

He comes from Ireland-suffering land! A welcome guest-a joyous rover: The leader of the temperance band, Although he's just now half seas over. (Telegraphed for the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, June 26, P. M. OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS. COLLECTORS. George W. Charles, Camden, North Carolina, vice William P. Pritchard, removed.

John D. Whitford, Newbern, North Carolina,

vice Thomas S. Singleton, resigned. Oliver York, Sonington, Connecticut, vice Benjamin Pointoy, removed
APPRAISER
Robert F. Canfield, New Orleans, vice John

Duncan, removed.

SURVEYORS.

John C. O'Grady, at Madisonville, Indiana, vice Thomas W. Kellum, removed.

Giles Biagne, at Saybrooke, Connecticut, vice William Willard, removed.

A. W. Sending, to be superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia.

SWORD PRESENTED .- Among those who gallantly lought in the Mexican War was Captain John D. Clark, of North Carolina. After memory of the illustrious dead, a funeral oration virtue of our State laws, and being null and void,

RICHMOND, VA.

Wednesday Morning, June 27, 1849. "Congress has the power to prohibit slavery

and no one cise," Such was the assertion of Col. Benton in his late speech at Jefferson City. And now how does Col. Benton undertake to prove it? Does he as where point to the clause in the constitution that warrants the assertion?-Does he make an argument to that end from the spirit or lever of that logirument? Not he ! Then how does he prove it? by quoting the opinlons of others and pointing to precedent. We submit the point to a thinking public. The opinions of any one will not do, who, according to his Precedent is no fit test of constitutional power, vulnerable speech emanate from the Hon. Senator. It is sophistry first, and sophistry last. It com- Let Virginia look to her interests. mences by dragging Calnoun before the people of Missouri, and ends by avoiding the real issue between himself and the Legislature. He endeavors to raise a smoke by the cry of Disunion-Calple are not thus to be trightened from their principle of non-interference by Congress upon this subject, nor drawn into the support of Benton, as he has been represented to be by his bitterest Van Buren, or any other apostate from their enemies-could be guilty of. cause. We beg leave to call attention to the remarks of our correspondent, "A Voice for Southern Rights." He exhibits the dogmas of the Missouri Senator in their true light.

The following anecdote is furnished by the Wasnington correspondent of the Macon Telegraph. Truly "Old Zach" must have been so graph. Truly "Old Zach" must have been so engrossed in studying the history of the administrations of "the earlier Presidents," that he has him against the assaults of his enemies, whebeen lamentably dehelent in knowledge of more

recent events. We have had much fun about the appointment of Navy Agent at Washington. There were ball a dozen applicants at least, for the place reudered vacant by the resignation of Ma-jor Scott. Among the seekers was a Mr. Lainrop, formerly Collector of the Port of Boffalo, in New York, whilem a great Tyler man, and recently a partner in a shaver's brokery shop in Washington, and having his residence in Alexandria, Virginia, six inites from Washing ton city. There was another candidate named Linthicum, a vender of drugs, living in Georgetown, which is separated from Washington by a creek. When it was announced that Lathren was appointed by Mr. Preston, the Secretary of the Navy, the friends of Linthicum called a meeting, and the Mayor of Georgetown was appointed a committee of one o call on the President, who informed him that it was his intention that Linthicum should be appointed. The Mayor trotted off and made known to the friends of this gentleman that everything was right, and that Lathrop had been aid on the shelt. There was, in consequence, great rejoicing But next day, the official pa pers announced Lathrop's appointment! The Secretary of the Navy is partially deaf, and puts his doubled hand to his ear to catch the voice of the person who talks to him, but he sometimes nisses, and understood Gen. Taylor to say Labrop instead of Linthieum, both names com nencing with the letter L, and having a th, or a isp in them. When a remonstrance was made the President that Lathrop was not a District of Columbia man (it having been promised that he District offices should be filled by their own citizens,) the President insisted that Alexandria was in he District. He had not yet i-arned that year or two ago, Alexandria was retroceded to the State of Virginia.

WHIG CONSISTENCY .- In 1847 the Whig Legislature of Massachu eus declared that "the Mexican war is a crime; and all who have par- all compromise. Those who deny the power aken in its well fought fields have aided in its cannot vote for it; it would be a breach of their perpetration." In 1849 the Whig Legislature of Massachuseits invites Gen. Taylor, the chief "criminal "to visit the State and receive public ho ors I

General Taylor having been invited to visi Trenton, says he "shall be happy to do so du-His public duties - what are they ? To rote at Cabinet meetings. Now, as he is generally in the cised the power, and with the sanction of all auminority, we do not thank that he would be miss ed. He'd better 20.

The New York Express says that Gen. Taylo was inclined to give Col. Webb the mission to Spain, but that certain "and scretions" of the Colonel's life were so arrayed against him, that the Cabinet "would not press the appointment," and "the President did not feel at liberty to take the !

AN OUTPIT .- The Union savs the collector of the port of Ban Francisco and his family have ly presented in both Houses of Congress between thirty treo horses and fourteen wagens, each drawn by six mules - making, in all, one hundred and sicteen horses and mules furnished by the government to transport him and his tamily to their destination. It computes the cost of sending ou him and the two Indian Agents, one for Sal

Lake and one for Santa Fe, at \$75 000. The prime origin of the cholera, in the atmosphere, is row said to be a substance called ezone, which is neutralized by sulphur. What ozone is has perplexed a good many. The most intelligible explanation is contained in the New York Commercial Advertiser, where it is stated that ozone "is another form of oxygen gas, and is also known by the name of active oxygen, or Schon pes, in after times, as a total surrender of the bein's oxygen. It is generated during the action of the vortaic battery, but is best prepared by passing the clectric spark through perfectly dry ox ygen while in the nascent state, when it may be give peace, and save the country from farther collected in the usual way, and its properties ex- agitation? And now, since the war upon Southamined. It has a phosphorescent odor, and derives its name from its superior activity to oxygen in uniting with other bodies. It has the property of decomposing bodies on which oxygen has no effect, as to the folide of potassium; but the best method of its detection, and what may best destroy its influence, have not as yet been satisfactorily determined "

THE PUNJAUB. - I'he serritory recently annexed to the British dominions, extends between the 28.h and 36th parallels of North latitude, and between the 71st and 77 h meridians of East lontween the 71st and 77 h meridians of East lon-gitude. The five rivers, the Indus, the Juclum, endangered, without even a pretence that the the Chenab, the Rance and the Suilej, afford a navigation of not less than 1960 miles. The population is com uted at three millions and a half.

The fourth of July next, says an exchange, will be a glorious day in Pennsylvania. The law exempting three handred dollars worth of real and personal properly from the tangs of most entire unanimity, you have viewed the Wil-"execution" and "levy" goes into effect on that

Circular, designating Sunday next for a general and California. Hence their eagerness to fasten scription! It seems to have no regard for charcollection throughout his Diocese, for the relie; their prohibitory proviso upon every bill to which acter, capacity, military services, private worth, fish and support of Pope Pius IX. in his present struggle against the Roman Republic.

Appropriate honors to the memory of the late James K Polk, ex-President of the United States, are paid in almost all the towns and chies from which we hear.

GINIA. - The conference previously arranged to to slaves, as property, only exists by virtue of our be held to ween Bishops Meade and Johns, State laws, and ceases the moment that we carry and the Board of Visiters to this institution, our slaves beyond our State limits! None but such reckless Whigs and subtile lawyers as Stehas resulted in Bishop John's acceptance of vens of Georgia, and Badger of North Carolina, the Presidency thereot, under an arrangement, had the temerny to take such positions in 1847creating a lew professorship, to which is assigned several to the branches heretofore taught by the President thus preventing any interference with the Bishop's Episcopal duties, by limiting his course of instructions to those months in which he is not thus engaged. At the instance of Bishop Johns himself, the salary pertaining to his Chair is to be appropriated to the support of two

new professorships, At a meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington city, held on the 21st, resolutions were passed expressive of the grief of the Association at the death of James K. Polk, Mexican laws excluded us from our newly aclate President of the United States. The follow. ing resolution was also passed:

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. ginia Legislature) and H. Wnitney, Esq., dele-

President-John M. Morehead.

Vice Presidents Gen Alexander McRae, W
Boyland, Dr W R Holt, Col Daniel Coleman, Col John McLeod, E C Robinson.

Many of the distinguished sons of North Carolina were present, numerous speeches were showing, has been on both sides of the question. made, among them one by Mr. Whitney of Nor. tolk. The Convention ha arrived at no definite though it is against the Provisoists as can be conclusion, when the Watchman went to pressreadily shown. We have never seen a more though that paper says, the sentiment was unan-doned the South, and left me and a few others

For the Enquirer. FREE SOILISM IN THE SOUTH! The speech of Colonel Benton, delivered in the City of J. fferson, Missouri, the 26th May, 1849, deserves at the hands of every true-hearthoun—Disunion—Calhoun—and to escape the cal Southerner, who can speak or write, me most true issue under cover of that smoke.—The peotine are not thus to be frightened from their printine his apostacy, an impudence in his egotism, and a bold recklessness of truth in some assertions, which no man but Benton-Benton.

> to be mentioned as one of his enemies. I have long since deprecated the idea of making him a political leader; but, at the same time, have re-pudiated all efforts to hunt him down. I have adpublic services, and especially for the information which his public speeches have disseminated through the Democratic masses in regard to ther Whigs or Democrats. But those who distrusted and denounced him, knew him better than I did. He has turned traitor to the South, and has meanly attempted to conceal treason un-der his strictures upon John C. Calhoun. He has, in effect, proclaimed to our Northern assailants that nobody but John C. Calhoun, and a small clique ander his lead, really and seriously medicate determined opposition to their design, to exclude the slave-holders of the South from our newly acquired tetritories. He has joined them in their schemes to exclude us. He has attempted to bury our rights under his bold dogmas and brazen assertions, which are at war with the Constitution, and at war with the history of the country, about which he arrogates to himself such superlative accuracy. He must have held counsel with the baker's dozen of the Virginia Legislature, especially with the arro-I know of in the South, before Mr. Robert E. Scott and Colonel Thomas H Benton, ever date to blame the people of the South for all of the evils, past, present and prospective, of the antislavery excitement, connected with the schemes in Congress, to impose restrictions upon slavery and restrictions upon the rights of slaveholders I heard the speech of Mr. Scott in the conference meeting in the Capitol last Winter. I looked and listened in assonishment when he argued, or rather declaimed and asserted, (Benton-like,) in layor of the constitutionality of the Wilmo Proviso, and vowed that he h dinever seen a decent argument against its constitutionality.Those who heard that speech, an! who heard nim alterwards repeat it substantially in the House of Delegates, cannot fail to perceive the likeness between him and Benton, when they read the following extracts from Benton's speech at

"Yes, citizens! Congress has the power to legislate upon slavery in territories, and permit or prohibit its existence—in fact, to compromise it. She has the constitutional power, but can never nereafter exercise it. The new dogma, no power in Congress to legislate on the subject, has killed oath-those who want no slavery in the new territories will not vote for compromise; and thus extremes meet, combine against the middle, and defeat all compromise. The resolutions of Mr. Calhoun have done this; and to talk about compromise now, is to propose to call Methusalem from the tomb."-Page 17.

Again-page 18. "It is absurd to deny to Congress the power to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in territories-it has exernortifies, State and Federal, from the foundatio o the present time, and never had it questioned intil Mr. Calhoun put forth those unfortunate resolutions, from which he had to back out, under is own mornlying contradictions"

I make no comment, to prove the similitude the bullying Free Soiler of Missouri, I all special attention to the biszen assertion, that the nower of Congress over slavery in the territories has never been questioned until recently un-der the lead of Calhoun! Was it not questioned in the debates on the Missouri question in 1819 and 18207 Was not the fearful issue then grave. the dissolution of the Union on the one hand, or con-interference with slavery on the other? Did not the sturdiest patriots of that day fear and tremble at that issue? And did not some of them BUY peace at the dear rate of surrendering constitutional scruples, which they had ably defended and firmly maintained? Din they not defend this surrender of the Constitution and their votes for the Masouri Compromise, upon the counds that it SETTLED THE QUESTION AND SAVED THE UNION; and upon the litther ground, that the countries to which the Missouri restriction applied, were not adapted to slave labor? Did not some, yea, a considerable number of the ablest statesmen of the South, retuse to buy peace upon such terms, and to the very last denounce the Missouria Compromise, because it would be taken by usurconstitutional question? They were right. The people of the South have acquiesced in the Cominsiderations upon which it was founded would ern rights is renewed, under the bastard name of Free-soilism-since clans of fanatics, in alliance with gamblers for office, have set on foot other schemes to break down Southern institutions, eckless of constitutional obligations and reckss of consequences-what ought to be the doom Southern men who take sides with the enemies t the South, and a mally go beyond them, in excluding slave holders from territories acquired by the blood and treasure of slave holders? To do this after talsifying history—to do this with a hold from and brazen tace—to surrender the rights of the South, and to blazen forth wholesale end for them-to blame the South, when South-South has wronged, or meditated wronging her assailants, seems too mean and monstrous even

tor Benton, as Benton's worst enemies have characterized him. People of the South, awake to the dangers which menace you. Hope not for peace or safe-ty, whilst you harbor in your own bosoms enemies worse than those of the North. With almost entire unanimity, you have viewed the Wil-and Provise as at war with your equal rights in No one can say that he has not discharged his LOSS OF VEGETABLES.—It is estimated that the gateness in and about Richmond, will be losers to the extent of \$10,000 in consequence of the cholera excitement stopping the sale of he Union, and as a dangerous assault meen your heir vegetables.

Bishop Hughes, of New York, has issued a

Circular designating Sunday per for a general and Catifornia. Hence their eagerness to fasten and Cathorina. Levels in their prohibitory proviso upon every bill to which it could be made to stick. Our Southern Free- or public opinion; but, as if impelled by a discould be made to stick. Our Southern Free- or public opinion; but, as if impelled by a discould be made to stick. Our Southern Free- or public opinion; but, as if impelled by a discould be in favor of the subject.

Mr. GOODSON—All creation uses a still in position to ridicule that unsuspecting honesty. I shall say nothing on the subject.

Mr. PAXTON said, as the flour of his county. upon the Proviso question, and unsoundness upon the slavery question, now come out in our mids; and holdly procision that slavery and slave-holder : are excluded already from our newly acquired territorie : that Mexican law excludes us unless we repeal it; that a conquered country gives known as a gentleman, a scholar, a popular lite-WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, VIR- law to the conqueror; and, finally, that our right '48 They justified heir votes against the Clayton Compromise upon these grounds. They formed House of Representatives in the Summer of 1848. They have gained courage since their successful impostures in slandering down Cass and exalting Filmore. They have nerved the arms of our Northern enemies, and put new arguments into their mouths. They have furnished excuses to those who have abandoned their former positions making a suitable demonstration of respect to the and forfeited their plighted faith. I repeat, that scarcely a corporal's guard could be found in Congress, who dared to contend that, under the quired Mexican territories - those laws not being

his speech at Jefferson City, stande self-contra-The Carolina Watchman has a glowing de-The Carolina Watchman has a glowing de-scription of a great Rail Road Convention held limits of the slave States. In the next he admits, at Salisbury on the 14th inst., to promote the suc- and claims credit to himself for establishing that cess of the Central Rail Road On motion of the right exists upon the high seas, upon the Gov. Morehead, Dr. E. C. Robinson (of the Virhis speech at Jefferson City. He says that "it happened after Mr. Van Buren's election Mr. gates from Nortolk, were invited to take part in Calboun became a sort of supporter of his adthe deliberations. The following were the offi- ministration, and upon a principle, that one good urn deserves another, expected his support for the succession. That involved a scheme for Northern votes. There was a slave subject which prevented it—the liberation of American slaves by the British authorities in the Bahama Islands, who had revoited against their owners, committed murder and piracy, and carried their masters' vessels into British ports. When these enormities occurred. Mr. Calhoun took up the cause of the South with justice and vehemenee, and I stood by him. When he took it into his head to become Van Buren's successor, he abanimous that the Central Rail Road shall be built. | alone by the side of the ill-fated owners of the Encomium, Creole, Enterprize, and

others. Now, here is a trank contession that the rights of slave-holders to their property in slaves was contended for by Thomas H. Benton, not alone within the local limits of slave States, but even within the dominions of a toreign power. What a commentary upon his dogmas, that the right exisis only within the local limits of the slave States! His present position is directly at war with the position which he maintained in the cases of "the Comet, Encomium, Creole, Enterprise and others"-in all of which both Northern nemies—could be guilty of.

I, Messis, Editors, have never allowed myself powers were constrained to admit, that the right of property in slaves existed upon the high seas, and even within the dominion of foreign nations. And yet, Mr. Benton contends that it exists not pudiated all efforts to hunt him down. I have ad-mired some of his speech s, felt grateful for his is nothing but the municipal law of a conquered power to abrogate it!!-and that the municipal law of a power which we have vanquished property in slaves, as existing before the Federal Constitution was formed and as guar-anteed by that sacred instrument!!! More when I can find leisure

A VOICE POR SUPPRESS RIGHTS

THE CABINET EXECUTIVE. To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Gentlemen—You are doing good service. "God speed the right." One, who is as yet a freeman, neither among the proscribed nor obnoxious to proscription, would say a few words to his counby a desire to free our government from corrup-"I have no enemies to punish" but knaves and traitors; no friends to avenge, but an injur-ed country and a violated constitution. This is truth without equivocation, spoken now, lest a different construction should be given to my words, authorized by the example of one in high

From time immemorial, it has been said, "I akes nine Tailors to make a man." Now, by the Constitution, the President is required to be a man; not one ninth, nor one eighth of a man.-The question then arises, whether the present incumbent is a constitutional President. to General Taylor's consciousness that he is but the ninth part of a statesman, may be ascribed his modesty, in assuming one eighth of the executive power. If his co-partners be content, who has a right to complain?

What this eighth of a President will or wil not do God only knows-what he has done is clear enough. He has abolished the constitutional executive and raised up in its stead an executive of which the President is but a miserable fraction. The Constitution vests the executive power in a President of the United States, and in no other man or set of men other than the control wisely given to the Senate. Is this constitutional executive that executive we now see ruling the country with the fierceness of a Jacobin club and the cruelty of a Diet of demons, diffusing in its pestilent career a corrupting influence and sap-

ping the foundations of the republic?
We quall before the judgments of Heaven when we witness the ravages of the Cholera, now moving in mysterious and tatal stealth over the earth and yet we look with a criminal apathy on conduct of men in power which portends much more fearful scourges than the noisome postilence .-I say, as David said, when in a great strait:-Let us fall now into the hand of the Lord, (for his mercies are great.) and let me not tall into the

The President has ignorantly betrayed the people who elected him. He has associated with him seven spirits much worse than himself, (all seven-eights of the constitutional power which was entrusted to him alone. This he has done to screen himself from the responsibilities that elong to his office. Yes, the hero of Buena Vista has sold himself and his glory for a bauble to political hucksiers, to be pedilled off at the great rag-fair in Washington to the crowd of sans culottes who flock to that mart for patches to mend their tattered fortunes. Shades of the "ear-lier Presidents!" behold your humble imitator! Does any one believe, it General Taylor were president instead of his Cabinet Executive, the venerable and faithful Nelson would have been proscribed to make room for one who has no qualifications to give him a superior claim to the office? The man who says he believes it slanders General Taylor. But this is only an instance among many, and the work is still going on in Richmond. Another and another are sought to be removed to make room for-

I pause, de koe, for the present. There is a rumor connected with this business of Captain Nelson's removal as tittle creditable to the Secretary of the Navy as was a certain telegraphic despatch once heard of. Will any one of the Cabinet Executive deny that there : a log-rolling among themselves by which vacan-cies are made for their respective friends? "I'll ickle you if you will tickle me," is the game It this be not so, whence this ru hless proscription of competent, honest and faithful men. To what will these things lead? Let us lay aside party spirit and reflect soberly on their tendencies. Public virtue gone. Our liberties threatenedthe nation degraded to the level of a horde of treebooters. A curse far more terrible than plague, pestilence or famine will soon wind up the drama of this republic.

A VIRGINIAN. From the Petersburg Republican, ANOTHER VICTIM. William Bowden to be deputy Collector at the

Port or Petersburg, vice Charles Campbell, removed. It seems that Mr. Rosser, the late Collector at this place, was removed not for any official mis-conduct nor for any lack of qualifications, but because of alleged partizanship and opposition t We should now like to know why Charles Compbell was removed? And, here, prevent any cavil as to the fact of Mr. Campbell removal we will simply state, that when the new Collector entered upon the discharge of his duries we understand he requested Mr. Campbell to con tinue in office for a few days, evidently for the end for them—to blame the South, when South-rn feelings are outraged, and Southern rights upon dissolved. We, therefore, consider this as much a removat, as it the collector had stated as ouce to the late Deputy that he had no further use for his services.

Why then was Mr. Campbell removed? No one can say that he was a "partizan" No one can say that he ever abused or "reviled" Gen Taylor. No one can say that he made any political speeches daring the last campaign. No one duties with "honesty, capacity and filelity." made haste to show how false the hope that was built upon those declarations, and to demonstrate compulsory feature of inspections that those promises were made but to be violated.

rary writer, and an officer, for us to attempt any particular commendation of him now, and those to whom he is known will need no assurance from us to satisfy them that his removal was a case of naked proscription-not justified by eircumstances, and neither expected nor desired by

What a change in the habits of the Administration since the Virginia elections!

EULOGY ON EX-PRESIDENT POLK .-The Hon, George M. Dallas has been chosen, and has consented, to pronounce the eulogiam upon the life and character of the late President of the United States, James K. Polk, before his democratic citizens of Philadelphia, who are about Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, has entered the Church, and is preaching in London.

Gen. Taylor's favorite white horse, now on quired Mexican territories—those laws not being the way to Washington, was at Cincinnation repealed, being prohibitory of slavery—and our Saturday last. He is to be forwarded via Baltiches to slavery—and our stripped to slavery—and our stripped to slavery—and our stripped to slavery—and our stripped to slavery—and our slavery—and ou

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. FDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FAUQUIER SPRINGS, June 23, 1849. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Civil Code-part 1st,
[Mr. BARBOUR brought, by message from the House, bills "concerning the General Court," and "concerning the town of Warrenton, in the

county of Fauquier," which were read and passed.]
Mr. AMBLER proposed to amend chapter 17, on "the Executive," by inserting section 17, on "the Governor's pardoning," as modified by the Committee on Revision, in lieu of the 19th sec-

tion, stricken out yesterday.

Mr. SMITH offered a substitute to Mr. AM-BLER'S proposition, to the effect that the Governor shall have the power, in case of sentence of death on a "ave, to commute to confinement in the Penitentiary for life-but, before the ques-

Mr. DANIEL moved the indefinite postponement of the amendment and substitute, which was carried in the affirmative-ayes 15, noes 12

-as follows: Ayes-Messrs, Rives, Woods, Thompson, Kiny, Barbee, Daniel, Carrington, Isbell, Tate, Dennis, Witcher, Stanard, Crump, Harwood and Parriott-15

Noes-Messrs, Scott, (Speaker,) Trible, Carlile, Phits, Shackleford, Opie, French, Smith, Deneale, Sloan, Ambier and McCauley-12 Mr. AMBLER moved to strike out the 20th section, 17th chapter, as to slaves sentenced to death, and insert in lieu thereof the 18th and 19th sections of the Revisors, as modified by the Committee of Revision, which motion was lost-ayes 13, nocs 14- as follows:

Aves-Messrs. Scott, (Speaker,) Rives, Trible, Kinney, Barbee, Daniel, Dennis, Deneale, Sloan, Sringer, Ambler, McCauley and Parri-

Nors-Messra. Woods, Thompson, Carlile, labell, Pitts, Shack stord, Opie, Tate, French, Witcher, Stanard, Smith, Crump and Harwood Chapter 18th, on "the offices at the seat of govercment," was read. Mr. CARLILE moved to amend the 20th sec-

Library. The amendment was adopted, after a long debale—ayes 19, noes 9—as follows:
Aygs—Messrs, Scott, (Speaker,) Rives, Woods,
Trible, Carlile, Daniel, Carrington, Isbell, Pitts,

trymen, through the columns of the Ecquirer.— Shackleford, Opie, Tate, French, Dennis, De-Not a word shall escape me which is not dictated neale, Stringer, Crump, McCaulcy and Parriott

Noss-Messrs, Thompson, Kinney, Barbee, Witcher, Stanard, Smith, Stoan, Harwood and Ambler-9. On motion of Mr. WITCHER, the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The House convened at half past 9 A. M., and took up the engrossed bill, "concerning the General Court, (authorizing it to hold its sessions on Monday next, at any place other than Richmond)

which was passed.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, leave was given bring in a bill, anthorizing the election of n Councilmen for the town of Warrenton. It was necessary, to enable the town to make sanitary regulations.

A committee was appointed, from which Mr. SCOTT reported a bill accordingly, which was read a first and second times, and the rules being suspended, was engrossed--read a third time and On motion of Mr. SHEFFEY, the House re-

solved itself into a committee of the whole on the Civil Code, Mr. STROTHER in the chair, and esumed the discussion of the inspection laws.

Mr. SMITH moved to add a clause, applying the articles of "corn meal and fish" the provisions of the section adopted yesterday, on motion Mr. Scott, in regard to the inspection of flour. Mr. ROBINSON moved to insert a new sec-

tion, providing for the inspection of tar, pitch, turpentine, butter at 1 lard. Mr. SYME suggested that butter and lard, both

perishable articles, should be stricken out. Mr. ROBINSON accepted the amendment. Mr. KILBY-This section would prevent an individual from selling at home, tar and lumber, unless it be inspected. The inspection should be applied only to those articles which are exported. He moved to strike out the word "sell." Every one can judge for himself of tar and lumber.

Mr. ROBINSON—The section is as the law

Norfolk, and two-thirds come from North Caro-lina by canal. The inspectors go on board and decide upon the grade of the article. Why should we anandon inspection? New York had tried the experiment, but shortly restored the dour inspection. Break up this inspection, and you break up the trade of Norfolk. A proviso to this section enacts that lumber condemned may be sent out of the United States. Under the present law, no lumber can thus be exported, unless it

mr. WHITTLE. Every argument in tavor of the inspection laws, as they stood before, goes to prove their utter uselessness. Who ever heard of the penalties of these laws being enorced? The gendeman from Nansemond says that he never knew of a barrel of far being it specied. Mr. W. said that we would still retain he machinery of inspection, and that if parties desired the endorsation of an inspection, self-in-terest would induce them to have the articles inspecied. It was, however, a great hardship to ree individuals who did not cesire such a standard, to pay this inspection tax. We do not propose to repeal the inspection last, but to leave i optimary with individuals.

Mr. ROBINSON accepted Mr. Kilby's moion to strike out the word Mr. MAYO had never heard that any one but an experienced judge of lumber should decide upon the character of lumber. It is used to a vast extent in the State; and what guarantee has the carpenter for the article, unless it is in-spected by some competent person? We have

ow an inspector, a culter and a measurer of lumber. Mr. WHITTLE. We have the same ma-Mr. MAYO. Yes; but the gentleman from Meckienburg has been engaged this morning in emasculating the inspection laws, for what is the value of a law, unless we give a sanction to the law? What new light has induced gentlemen to introduce this innovation upon a system, which

has been sustained by long practice? Mr. FAULKNER thought that lumber sold n the State had not been inspected.

Mr. HARRISON had had much experience in lumber, which had always been inspected beore sold in the State, and it was most important

Mr. RIVES thought it very unjust that a man should not be allowed to sell a few thou-Mr. MAYO should in the House move to amend the section, so as to provide for this case Mr. WHITTLE thought that the former law id not require that lumber sold in the State

Mr. MAYO re-asserted the fact, that the Governor had appointed a lumber inspector in the City of Richmond. Mr. LANCASTER. The law provided for an inspection of lumber sold in the State, but

without a penalty. He was, therefore, in the habit of having all his lumber pass the ordeal of a private inspector. Mr. SHEFFEY sustained the amendment, which was carried. [The Speaker resumed the chair and a mes

sage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Shackleford, has they had passed the act concerning the General Court, and the act authorizing the election of Common Councilmen for the town of Warrenton ] Mr. STROTHER resumed the chair in Com-

mittee of the Whole
Mr. FAULKNER, to test the sense of the committee, moved to apply to the article of "salt" he provision in regard to flour, corn meal and

rations of Gen. Taylor and his friends, it has was taxed he should be in favor of taxing sall also. At the same time he was opposed to the Mr. LAIDLEY thought that the salt manufac-

> Mr. FAULKNER'S amendment was lost, as to require the inspector to mark the hogsheads the particular lacts, instead of marking it all "re-

Carried. Mr. SMITH-We export no Virginia tobacco, but Maryland tobacco alone. The Maryland tobacco is put up in hog-heads different from those required in Virginia, and thereby the exportation of tobacco from Alexandria had been reduced from 800 to 100. Last winter an act had been passed giving the control of the matter to the Common Council. He therefore moved to pill boxes and bleedings, &c ] amend the Code by striking out the inspection at Mr. MAYO proceeded to reply to the argu-

On motion of Mr. LAIDLEY, a provision was inserted so as not to prevent any inspector or sation than is given in New York, &c. [At this culier of lumber from selling any lumber which point of the discussion a thunder storm sprung he may have received in payment of his fees. [Mr. MONCURE of S. saw not the least pecessity for the amendment. The prohibition ex- M. thought it strange that sailors should risk

leaving Merice at the close of the var, he died of diseases contracted in that country, and the citizens of Beautort, North Carolina, in order to pay respect to his memory, caused a superb to the brothers of the brothers o

Mr. RIVES moved to strike out 52d section | Mr. ROBINSON regarded the question as Mr. RIVES moved to strike out 52d section requiring coopers to make barrels of proper size, and if they are the mouless they come up to the miller, who retoes them unless they come up to the miller's guage.

Very few barrels are refused; and if they are re-two-thirds or one-shail, and always cress bring the property. tosed, the cooper loses at least ten cents on a barrei. The miller and not the cooper was respon- certain and fixed amount of compets.

tor the proper size of the barrel. Mr. JUNES moved to amend the section so as to except barre's for flour or corn-meal. In his county at least 100,000 barrels are made—and under the operation of this section, if they do not ex-actly come up to the standard, it may give rise to an endless number of "forty cents" prosecutions.

There was no necessity for such a provision, as the millers have a sufficient control over the

Mr. RIVES saw no necessity for any part of the section, for in case the name be not branded on any kegs or barrels, the penalty of ferry cents is to be enforced. The satest penalty is the refu-

sal of the barrels by the miller, &c.

Mr. W HITTLE thought it just to all parties,
to retain this section as it is. Is it not better that
the cooper should forfeit 40 cents, than that the miller, &c., should forfeit a penalty on the barrel and its contents? We should go back to the first the best illustration of the impropriety of first torteiture, viz: on the part of the maker of the bar-

The amendments of Mr. JONES and Mr. would accept the office.

Mr. ROBINSON-Very often vessels are re-RIVES were lost. Mr. MAYO moved to amend the 54th chapter on "towns;" so that nothing in said chapter shall repeal or interfere with the provisions of he char-

ter of any town. Carried.

Chapter 89 Of weights and measures.

Mr. DARRACOTT moved to amend the 12th ection on the measurement of grain and salt, by striking out the words requiring grain and salt to be "shovelled" into the measure. Mr. KILBY. The shovelling is very impor-

should not be struck out. Mr. DARRACOTT'S motion was lost. Mr. BYRNE of B., L. and G., moved to except "salt" I on this shovelling-salt would stick to the iron bar across the measure—and could not properly be shovelled into the same. Mr. RIVES could not too strongly character-

ize the provisions of this section. Why should the measure have an iron bar, and why should tion, chapter 19th, by striking out the words "in shovelling be required? Very often a person the State Court house, in the city of Richmond," shovelling be required? Very often a person and insett the word "Capitol," in regard to the has not a shovel at hand. Moreover, in striking the measure with a shovel, the grain settles.

Mr PERROW explained the object of the iron bar-and Mr. DORMAN, believing them to be "bars sinister," should vote against them.

> Mr VERRY wished to know it this section carried out the law as it now is. By its provisions, every sealed measure, now in use, would be rendered valueless—for a penalty is attached to the use of any other than the measures re-

bar, &c, is borrowed from the Revisal of Massachuseus. Corgiess fixes an uniform standard of weights and measures-and this provision is designed to secure an exact measurement under that principle. Very little grain was sold at nome, but in the towns by the standard measures. Mr. YERBY could not see the necessity for this new kind of measure. In his county, under this provision, there was not a legal measure .-He would move in the House to strike out a

ortion of the section so as to meet his views. [Mr. MARTZ said the section would ope Mr. LANE of Lee moved to surend, so as to require the measure to be struck by a scaled and approved bar. This would obviate the necessity of a bar across the middle and also the

upright bar.

The Chair decided the metion to be out of order. Chapter 90. Of weighing and keeping live tock.

Mr. McCUE moved to strike out the 8th section, imposing a penalty of \$1 on each head of cattle on any person selling or buying, unless for a certain price per head, any tive caute for the shamples, and within five miles of the City of Richmond, until such cattle have been weighe

in gross as aforesaid.

Mr. SCOTT. Scales have been erected in Richmond at public expense, and now it is proposed to strike out the provisions requiring cattle to be weighed. The graziers of Fauquier had prevailed on the authorities of Maryland to provide public scales. Mr. MAYO. The scale house in Richmond

Mr. MONCURE. Any person may sell or the honesty to admit the fact. By so do buy per head in the City of Richmond, or within would place yourself before the world sell or the months. Mr. McCUE withdrew his motion. Mr. DORMAN moved to amend the section by striking out "five miles," and insert 'one mile."

Mr. GOODSON thought the grazing gentle men had better take the section as it is had saved thousands of dollars by the public scales. Mr. DORMAN withdrew his motion

Mr. HARPER hinted objections to the sec-Mr. MAtt I Z hought the section exactly what the graziers wanted. Mr. McCUE moved to amend the 9 h section so as to fix the fees of the weigh-master at "one and a half cents," instead of "three cents" on each head of caule. The lees in Richmond were cabal, upon whom he may seek to three very large, and onerous on the graziers.

Mr. SHEFFEY. If the motion be adopted will reduce the fees of the weigh master from he is himself alone accountable. That power is 3819 to \$109, just one-half, and not sufficient to support him. The office was for the benefit of the grazier. Moreover, the Code allows the Governor to reduce the fees.

Mr. McCUE'S morion was lost. Tille 27th Vessels and Seamen

Chapter 91st. Of Wrecks.
Mr. MAYO, in the name of the gendeman from Princes Anne, moved to amend section 8th so as to give to commissioners five per cent on the value or sales of property saved, when the amount or value does not exceed \$10,000; and two-and-a-half per cent. on all additional sums. The laborers employed in raising said property, and guarding the same, shall receive

not more than \$2 50 per day. The object of the amendment is to have a fixed and certain compensation of commissioners of wrecks. The Code gives "reasonable" compensation, and from this provision have sprung many difficulties. The provision he moved was ties similarly situated.

Mr. YERBY doubted the policy of adopting this provision, as, in 99 cases out of 100, i would amount to a total loss of the properly. Nothing but the compensation heretofore allowed (which was settled by arbitrators selected by the wreckers and the owners, and called salvage, would secure any portion of the property. Some times the vessel was wrecked on the shore, and little difficulty was sustained; at other times the vessel was wrecked on reels, four or five mile from shore; and can we expect any man for \$2 50 a day to risk his life, amidst the breakers, to save the property? Unless we give ample con pensation, the vessel will go to pieces, or be bu-ried in the sands, or be pillaged. Sometimes the cargoes are worth \$30,000, and only \$2 50 a day are given; while at other times the vessel is worth nothing, but her sails and masts, and the same price is given. Mr. Y. was satisfied that no one could be induced to risk his life, &c., for \$2 50. Hurricanes come up very suddenly, and the gentleman from Richmond can know nothing of them.

Mr. Y also objected to the proposed compensation to the wreck commissioners, whose du-ties were very arduous in securing and guard-tribute feels that it is but an act of justice. ing the property, and handing it over. The per centum compensation was very unequal. Where the cargo is so small, his fees are worth scarcethe cargo is so small, his fees are worth scarced by any thing, white on rich cargoes they may prove to be chormous. Mr. Y. alluded to the interpretation of ascertaining the value of the goods. The wreck commissioners in his county goods. The wreck commissioners in his county are bleeding, and the sigh of grief rises from a fine commission in society, who once for the commission is society. are respectable men, and receive but moderate compensation. The vessels wrecked are mostly with him the pleasures of friendship coastwise, and not very valuable.

Mr. MAYO. The gentleman from Northampton never speaks of the high seas without referring to death in all its most borrid forms. He always portrays the dangers of the sea as great-Mr. Campbell is too well and too favorably turers should not be doubly taxed, by inspection er off Northampton than any where else. He (Mr. M.) represented the member from Princess Anne, who was himself practically acquainted Mr. PERROW moved to amend the 24th sec- with the subject, and who proposes a scheme of tion of 87th chapter on "Reinsed Tobacco," so compensation which is sufficient for Princess Anne, where the dangers of the sea are as great "too high" (i. e too damp) and "lugs," to meet as in Northampton. Yet we never touch the waters, but the gentleman rises up like a snag or sawyer across our path. He (Mr. YERBY) always corjures up horrid phantoms in Northamp-

[Here a very long and learned discussion took place on nautical subjects, the habits of wreckers, fishing excursions, and some amusing sharp shooting on lawyers and wreckers, (compared,)

Alexandria, and by excepting that town from the ments of Mr. YERRY, and in demonstration of operation of this chapter of the Code. Carried. the wisdom of his (Mr. HERBERT'S) amendment, which really gives to the wreckers more compenup, with a refreshing shower. We had, thus, storms by land as well as storms by sea.] Mr. their lives for \$15 per month, and yet \$2 50 per

the property. Atl that we asked, is would have an important effect upon the insurance, for the offices would no less at a premium, if the property is to h consumed for the benefit of wreckers. Out the to legislate here for the special benefit people in Northampton and Accomac? Exthe insurance companies in Richmond was fuse to insure, except at a premium, unico

amount was fixed. Mr. SHEPARD, as Mathews had been reterred to, would say that the Bay coast in Nie thews was a very dangerous one, and me Gone ral Government had erected there a light-house. Not many months since in sels had been wrecked within 300 yarrs of light-house, and the storm raged so fierrely he would not risk his property or his sen rescue them. He might have received and any he thought proper to ask. This case, he any compensation. There was no wreck in in his county. The tees were so low that

ashore on purpose. Mr. R. thought it was no just to the underwriters and insurance companies not to fix the compensation.

Mr. MAYO'S (i. e. Mr. HERBERT)

amendment was adopted, 40 to 29. The other sixteen sections of this charte wrecks" were passed on without offering that, on motion of Mr. IRVING, the penalty the bond, of Commissioners of Wi fixed at ten instead of one thousand delians tant, to do justice to the farmers, and the word Chapter 92 "of pilots" was reached, On motion of Mr. MAYO, the cotton and had leave to sit again, and, on the load Mr. CLAIBORNE, the House adjourned.

W. F. R.

> A SCORCHING LETTER We publish the bold and manly

President from our young friend B. F. Brown. Esq , of Chie, (says the Union, ] who was late removed from office for his political penings, is the present "no party" administration, an admin istration which was elected by its pledges to man no removals for opinion's sake, and in purcour, Mr. BYRNE'S motion was lost -as also his a course of proscription without patraled in the motion to strike out the whole of the 12th sec- history of the country, which dare a growtrue reason for that proscription, but seeks blast the reputation, while it takes away the ba of its victime. This letter exposes the matter of those whom the administration is end-azor quired by this section. It would produce great inconvenience and expense.

Mr. MONGURE of S. This provision of a the featless manner in which it enforces the re-

WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1849. Sin: On the first day of this month I to a tener from your Secretary of the Treatilving me of my removal from office. distinctly declared in your inaugural with the oath of office tresh upon your you should make honesty, capacity a the requisites for appointment to effice, want of them the side cause for removal, as being repeatedly stated by your principal arg ground, it would be presumed in the tra t nonorable men that I have been respon dishonesty, incapacity, and unraciful nes-discharge of my efficial duries. It is de-self, and to those who procured my appear o office, that I disprove such charges. I was a ointed upon the recommendation, see g of Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, who tought ! side at Monterey, and sacrificed his life in war which made you President. It is due to i memory that these foul and infamous imputation upon my character be repetled. Upon receiving notice of the removal, I ad

dressed the following letter to your Secretary WASHINGTON, June 1, 1849. Sin: I have this day received from you a demissal from office. I respectfully request from you a copy of the charges against my honesty, capacity and fidelity" in the discharge of my

official duties, if any exist. Very respectfully B. F. BROWN. Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, Sectly of Treals To this letter I have received no reply, to is a Western measure, for the benefit of the gra- the reason that there were no such chargenow is. We have now regular inspectors of lamber, who can judge tairly for both parties — ziers, and this section is designed to prevent the evasions of the law.

Were this given for the reason of my temoval was removed for my political opinions alone evasions of the law. Were this given for the reason of my remova Mr. McCUE. Western graziers object to the compulsory features of the section. Very often they would rather sell their cattle on loot.

should submit cheerfully, proud that 1 am compulsory features of the section. Very often they would rather sell their cattle on loot. ples But you have neither the dispos too no the honesty to admit the fact. By so done you victed of the violation of your most so pledges, made in the presence of God and people. You prefer rather to attach the san of infamy to those who you displace it in other to prostitute the Presidential office into an in

mous engine, by which you may defaur the private character and bracken the reputation is your fellow men, after having deprived them of their means of support, a course of conduct Chief Magistrate which will find its parallel in the atrocity of the bandit, who first so Z .. purse and then drives the dagger to the heart his plundered victim. But there is a power is this country more potent than the edict of cabal, upon whom he may seek to throw the responsibility and odium of acts which he da not perpetrate in his own name, but for water PUBLIC OPINION, and to that tribunal the hum-

blest citizen can appeal. Your fellow citizen, BENJAMIN F. BROWN His Excellency, Zichary Taylor, President of

OFFICIAL. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

Henry Williams, of Georgia, to be Attorney
the United States for the district of Georgia, via
Francis T. Bartow, who declines the office. William H. Haigh, of North Carolina, to Attorney of the United States for the distri-North Carolina, vice Henry W. Miller, wh

clines the office.

LAND OPPICERS.

William Sheffield, of Onio, to be Received Public Moneys at Defiance, Onio, vice Wilnes L. Henderson, removed.

Aoner Root, of Ohio, to be Register of Land Office at Defiance, Ohio, vice John T.

or, removed. N. Green Wilcox, to be Receiver of Pul Moneys at Stillwater, Minesona Territory,

Samuel Leech, removed.

J. T. B. Stapp, of Illinois, to be received. Public Moneys at Vandalia, Illinois, vic Hugh Y. Waddell, of Louisiana, to be

gister of the Land Office at Natchmothe, L. siana, vice John F. Payne, deceased.

Died, on Saturday, the 231 instant, in S

olk, Virginia, Miss MARY ANN SELDEN daughter of Dr. Wm. B. Selden, of that pig-Died, at the residence of Mr. Wellington Goddin, the city of Richmond, on the 22nd of June, of a sodd-and brief attack of Asiatic Cholera, Mr. RICHARD of GODDIN, in the 48th year of his age. In this se-the tears of the sisters have been made freely and a and numerous friends and acquaintances to price-one, complainty in his character, so, many 455. one, combining in his character so ma traits, is gone from amongst them. If de a brother, generosity and kind heartedness benevolence as a critizon, are worthy a pla noble virtues that adorn the species, and f of his companions in society, who once course. "Peace be to his ashes." A friend, intimately acquainted with him for some I who deeply sympathiese with his afficted their misfortune, offers this poor tribute to his

TO CAIUS M. CALLIS, Richard Garland, Garland, Otto G Kean, Edward G Colle-Callis, Elizabeth M Garland, Helen K Garla Cally, Elizabeth M. Garland, A. Garland, and W. M. Garland, Mildred C. Garland and W. M. Garland, As you are non-residents of the State of the you will please take notice, that, on Wednesda 15th day of Angust next, 1849, he ween the nine o'clock in the forenoon and structures ternoon, in the store-house of Charles ternoon, in the store-house of Charles Trevillian's Dapot, in the county of Louisia, of Virginia, we snall proceed to take the dead of William Ragland, John Vest and others, as evidence for us in two suits now dependent Superior Court of Chancery for the R. Superior Chancer of Superior Chancer ward Garland, Mildred C Garland and W.

Erecutor and Trust e of Jas M Morris 2 RICHARD O MORRIS JAMES M MORRIS 26-e8t WILLIAM MORRIS TO OUR COUNTRY CUSTOMERS and

The Whig, Times and Republican are to to copy.

Given under our hands, this 7th day of June. Given under our hands, this 7th day of June. I JAQUELIN P. TAYLOR.